

# Respirator Selection Guide for Aerosol Transmissible Diseases

*The employer is responsible for selecting a respirator appropriate for the hazard and the environment.*

Disease	Job Task	Respirator
Airborne infectious disease* (suspected or confirmed)	Routine patient care & support operations	At least N95
	High hazard procedures**	At least PAPR
Seasonal Influenza (suspected or confirmed)	Routine patient care & support operations	In accordance with facility policy; CDPH recommends at least permitting optional N95 use
	High hazard procedures**	At least N95
Other diseases requiring droplet precautions***	In accordance with facility policy	

\* See list on reverse or in Appendix A of ATD Standard

\*\* See definition on reverse or in ATD Standard

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## CAL/OSHA ATD STANDARD—DISEASES/ PATHOGENS REQUIRING AIRBORNE INFECTION ISOLATION

*(designated in the standard as “airborne infectious diseases” or AirlDs)*

Aerosolizable spore-containing powders such as Anthrax/Bacillus anthracis

Avian influenza/Avian influenza A (strains capable of causing serious disease in humans)

Varicella disease (chickenpox, disseminated shingles)

Measles (rubeola)/ Measles virus

Monkeypox/Monkeypox virus

Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)

Smallpox (variola)/Variola virus

Tuberculosis (TB)/Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Novel or unknown pathogens as defined by the standard

Any other disease for which public health guidelines recommend airborne infection isolation

## CAL/OSHA ATD STANDARD— HIGH HAZARD PROCEDURES DEFINITION

High hazard procedures are “procedures performed on a person who is a case or suspected case of an aerosol transmissible disease (or on a specimen suspected of containing an aerosol transmissible pathogen in a laboratory), in which the potential for being exposed to aerosol transmissible pathogens is increased due to the reasonably anticipated generation of aerosolized pathogens.”

Such procedures include, but are not limited to:

- Sputum induction
- Bronchoscopy
- Aerosolized administration of pentamidine or other medications
- Pulmonary function testing
- Autopsy, clinical, surgical, and laboratory procedures that may aerosolize pathogens.

## CAL/OSHA ATD STANDARD—DISEASES/ PATHOGENS REQUIRING DROPLET PRECAUTIONS

Diphtheria pharyngeal

Epiglottitis, due to Haemophilus influenzae type b

Haemophilus influenzae Serotype b (Hib) disease/ Haemophilus influenzae serotype b—Infants and children

Influenza, human (typical seasonal variations)/ influenza viruses\*

Meningitis

- Haemophilus influenzae, type b known or suspected
- Neisseria meningitidis (meningococcal) known or suspected
- Meningococcal disease sepsis, pneumonia (see also meningitis)

Mumps (infectious parotitis)/Mumps virus

Mycoplasmal pneumonia

Parvovirus B19 infection (erythema infectiosum)

Pertussis (whooping cough)

Pharyngitis in infants and young children/Adenovirus, Orthomyxoviridae, Epstein-Barr virus, Herpes simplex virus,

Pneumonia

- Adenovirus
- Haemophilus influenzae Serotype b, infants and children
- Meningococcal
- Mycoplasma, primary atypical
- Streptococcus Group A

Pneumonic plague/Yersinia pestis

Rubella virus infection (German measles)/Rubella virus

Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)

Streptococcal disease (group A streptococcus)

- Skin, wound or burn, Major
- Pharyngitis in infants and young children
- Pneumonia
- Scarlet fever in infants and young children
- Serious invasive disease

Viral hemorrhagic fevers due to Lassa, Ebola, Marburg, Crimean-Congo fever viruses (airborne infection isolation and respirator use may be required for aerosol-generating procedures)

Any other disease for which public health guidelines recommend droplet precautions